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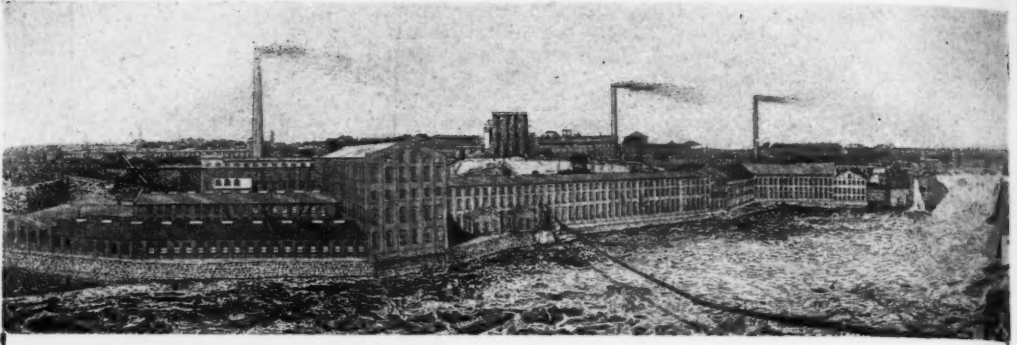
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A Girl of Setesdal

Blessum

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FINANCIAL NOTES

NORWAY'S CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR GIVEN PERIODS

For the first two months of the present budget year, Norwegian customs receipts amounted to 21,794,238 kroner, as against 20,204,015 kroner for the corresponding period last year. During the twelve months that ended September first, the total customs receipts amounted to 112,705,508 kroner as compared with 118,108,451 kroner for 1928. The Government's budget calculations regarding customs receipts for 1929 were 109,000,000 kroner.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY'S RUBBER PLANTATION SHOWS MORE EARNINGS

Increased earnings of the East Asiatic Rubber Estates, of the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, enabled the board of directors at the annual meeting to increase the dividend from 5 to 7½ per cent. Total net earnings were 62,226 pounds sterling, to which were added 29,107 pounds sterling carried over from the year before, making a total of 91,333 pounds sterling. The plantation shows a steadily increasing production of rubber.

SWEDISH SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS

The Swedish Government's Central Bureau of Statistics reports that at the last accounting the total deposits in the savings banks of the country amounted to 2,705,000,000 kronor. The average deposit on each book was 996 kronor. In one year the number of individual depositors increased by 121,000 persons. Stockholm depositors have to their credit 211,000,000 kronor.

NORWAY'S BANK OF MUNICIPALITIES GETS SWEDISH LOAN

A syndicate composed of Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Svenska Handelsbanken, and Göteborg Bank, together with the Oslo Co-operative Bank, has furnished Norway's Bank of Municipalities with a loan for 10,000,000 kronor at a rate of 5½ per cent. The loan carries the guarantee of the Norwegian Government and is to be amortized between the years 1932 and 1969. The right of conversion begins in 1939.

NATIONAL CITY BANK ON U.S. GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES

The National City Bank of New York has published a summary of the United States' financial transactions during the past fiscal year. The account shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$185,000,000 and a reduction in the public debt of \$673,000,000. This reduction in the public debt brings the total outstanding debt to slightly below \$17,000,000,000 and represents a reduction of \$9,663,000,000 from its high point which occurred in August, 1919. The surplus in the treasury resulted from receipts of \$4,033,000,000 against expenditures of \$3,848,000,000.

SWEDEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOW REMARKABLE GROWTH

With a yearly turnover of 300,000,000 kronor the societies composing the Swedish Co-operative Association now number 800. The recent Swedish Co-operative Congress furnished interesting data on the growth of the movement which started in 1899.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAYS ITS BIGGEST ASSET

In the report on the various properties of the Norwegian State, the Government Railways occupy first place. The railroads are valued at 908,500,000 kroner. Next in importance are the power works, valued at 135,400,000 kroner and the telegraph systems, 120,000,000 kroner, after more than 60,000,000 kroner were written off. The total assets of the State properties are put at 1,255,584,855 kroner, which compares with Sweden's 3,951,000,000 kroner, and Denmark's 1,614,000,000 kroner.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS ENTERS SECOND CENTURY

The Seamen's Bank for Savings in New York City has entered the second century of its activity with assets approximating \$114,000,000. The bank's first president was Najah Taylor, and many interesting items have been entered in the bank's log during the one hundred years that have gone by. The first entry stated that the bank was organized to "encourage savings among sailors, naval officers, stevedores and suchlike genial souls." During its century of existence the Seamen's Bank has paid 212 consecutive dividends, aggregating \$117,000,000. The total depositors number more than 92,000 with deposits in excess of \$96,000,000.

CHRISTOFFER HANNEVIG AFFAIR NEAR WINDUP

Reports from Oslo state that the total assets of the Christoffer Hannevig concern amount to no more than 6,000 kroner, while the indebtedness is between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000 kroner. This condition makes the failure one of the biggest in the history of the Scandinavian countries. The aftermath of the World War brought Hannevig prominently before the public with his unsuccessful attempts to make the American Government reimburse him for what he claimed were his losses when his ships and shipyards were requisitioned. In his time Hannevig gave large sums to various educational purposes in his native Norway.

SOVIET UNION PLANS TO SPEND THIRTY-THREE BILLION DOLLARS

That the Soviet Union plans to spend \$33,000,000,000 before 1933 is the information contained in a new book which presents the five-year plan for economic reconstruction ratified by the Congress of the Soviets last May. Railway construction takes first place in this vast expenditure, while commercial aviation is also to be furnished along the most modern lines.

ENGLISH HOLDING COMPANY FOR NORWEGIAN WHALING SHARES

The organization of a new English holding company for shares in Norwegian whaling companies is under way with a proposed capital of 500,000 pounds sterling. Of this amount 300,000 pounds sterling is to be paid-up capital. The new company will take over one-third of the share capital of the Norwegian companies Antarctic, Kosmos, and Pelagos. The financial arrangement has been conducted through the banking house of Lazard Brothers, London. The Norwegian members of the board of directors are Svend Foyen Bruun and Anders Jahre. JULIUS MORITZEN.

CENTRAL HANOVER Establishes a Resident Representative in Buenos Aires

In addition to its representatives in London, Paris, Berlin and Sydney, Central Hanover has established another resident representative office at 501 Roque Saenz Pena, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

This is a logical recognition of the increasing importance of South America in our foreign business relations. Central Hanover resident representatives co-operate with local banks ensuring its customers the maximum in service in the financing and expediting of shipments and reliable trade information.

The services of the foreign department as well as the complete banking and trust facilities of Central Hanover are at the disposal of its correspondents and friends in the banking world everywhere.

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BEN BLESSUM is active in making Norway known here by means of articles, lectures, and pictures. His work has recently been recognized by his native country with the presentation of the Order of St. Olav, first class.

THEO FINDAHL, author of *Manhattan Babylon*, recently contributed an article to the REVIEW on the coming St. Olav celebration in Trondhjem.

BORGHILD LEE, a native of Oslo, now living in Oregon, is a contributor of verse to the poetry magazines, *The Nation*, *The Mercury*, and other periodicals.

The story by HANS E. KINCK in this number is from one of his most famous collections, *Flaggermusvinger (Bats' Wings)*, containing stories full of the dark, weird nature mysticism characteristic of him. The translator, Phillips Dean Carleton, former Fellow of the Foundation to Norway, has just completed a translation of Garborg's *Peace* which is one of this year's SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS. In marked contrast to *Sea Troll* is Kinck's realistic novel, *A Young People*, recently translated by another former Fellow of the Foundation, Barent Ten Eyck.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of *The American Scandinavian Review* published monthly at Princeton, New Jersey, for October 1, 1929.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor of *The American-Scandinavian Review* and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of—	Post office address—
Publisher, The American-Scandinavian Foundation,	25 West 45th Street, New York
Editor, Hanna Astrup Larsen,	25 West 45th Street, New York
Managing Editor, Hanna Astrup Larsen,	25 West 45th Street, New York
Business Manager, Neilson Abeel	25 West 45th Street, New York

2. That the owner is:

The American-Scandinavian Foundation	25 West 45th Street, New York
Henry Goddard Leach, President	441 Lexington Avenue, New York
H. Esk. Moller, Treasurer	44 Wall Street, New York
Neilson Abeel, Secretary	25 West 45th Street, New York

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN
(Signature of editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1929

[SEAL]

CHARLES B. FRASCA
Notary Public, New York County
New York County Clerk's No. 167
New York Register's No. 1F117
Commission Expires March 30, 1931.



THE FANTOFT CHURCH NEAR BERGEN

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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Medieval Churches of Norway

A Unique and Elaborate Style of Wood Architecture

By BEN BLESSUM

IT IS amazing what a number of well-intentioned people are engaged in spreading misinformation. Take this matter of the ancient *stavkirker* of Norway, for instance. Even the name has been outrageously Anglicized as "stave churches," and I suppose we never shall be rid of the misnomer. Far worse, the returned tourist and the superficial scrivener have written and spoken of them as being "oriental" in style, "reminiscent of the pagodas of China," etc. Yea, some have gone the length of flatly saying that "this architecture is plainly copied from that of Cathay," or that "it is evident the style must have originated with a Mongolian people which in remote times populated the Scandinavian peninsula." In view of the fact that these unique structures have no more in common with Chinese pagodas than they have with the Great Pyramid or the Acropolis these "authoritative" pronouncements are more than astonishing. An even more child-like naïveté is displayed by others who draw parallels between the *stavkirke* and the dwelling of the Lapp!

The writer was once present, with a number of other American visitors, within the hallowed nave of Fantoft Church, when the guide, employed by a certain travel agency, reeled off the information that the church was twelve hundred years old. The gentleman evidently had forgotten that Christianity was introduced into Norway only nine hundred years ago! Nothing was said about the interesting architectural problems involved in the construction of the church; nothing about the peculiar customs and other conditions that caused it to be so designed; nothing about the origin and significance of its ornamenta-

tion and a dozen other curious features that make that particular church and all other *stavkirker* notable. No, not even a word about its history. No wonder the beholders simply pronounced it "cute" or "funny"—and promptly lost all interest in it.

The great artist Professor J. C. C. Dahl was, so far as my knowledge goes, the first to call attention to the wonderful flowering of Norse wooden architecture which is represented in the *stavkirker*. He found time to write a book on them, which was published, with illustrations, in Dresden in 1837, and he warned his countrymen against the impious neglect and destruction of these churches which was then going on apace. This led to quite a comprehensive literature, foreign as well as Norse, on the subject; and, what was even better, the remaining churches were made national monuments. As early as 1854, the antiquary Nicolaysen published his first work on them. Later Professor Dietrichson delved into the general subject of European wooden church architecture, attempting to find points of contact between the Norse edifices and those of Russia, Hungary, Sweden, England, and other countries. The crowning achievement of his career was the publication, in 1892, of his *De norske Stavkirker*, a work distinguished not only by erudition but by extraordinary insight, imagination, and sound sense. This book, which is likely to remain the standard work on the subject, is the chief source from which the facts presented in the present skeleton essay have been drawn. In addition I may add that I have personally studied more than one-half the number of the still existing *stavkirker*, and the conclusions I have arrived at in matters susceptible to debate have been reached after serious studies and calmly objective deliberation.

Dietrichson estimated that Norway toward the end of medieval times contained not less than about 750 *stavkirker*. Today she must be considered exceptionally fortunate in still possessing 24, two or three of which are not less than nine hundred years old, since they are known to have been built before the death of King Olav Haraldsson, the Holy, which occurred in the year 1030. That so many still exist is not only due to the extraordinary craftsmanship of the Norse builders of those remote days, but also to good fortune and the sense of values awakened by Dahl, Nicolaysen, Dietrichson, and others. Many things conspired, of course, toward the disappearance of the rest: natural decay, storms, avalanches, wanton war-time destruction, demolishment to make room for more "practical" churches, and—last but not least—fire. One result of the Reformation was that many churches were abandoned, and allowed to disintegrate; or they were razed. By the time the eighteenth century arrived only about 204 *stavkirker* remained, and a

hundred years later this number had been reduced to about 95; while by 1850 this modest number had further shrunk to about 60. It will therefore be seen that it was high time when Dahl sounded his tocsin. For only 24 remain today!

Fortunate it is that they have been made national monuments, and as such are properly cared for; also, that while hundreds have been destroyed, many important parts of these have been salvaged and today are accessible in the good museums scattered throughout Norway. These fragments, together with the churches still standing practically intact, offer the student a rich and absorbing mine of material and the tourist a cultural exhibit of peculiarly entrancing interest. The exhibit, too, is absolutely unique, for no country possesses anything analogous to the *stavkirker*. Entirely aside from their interest as specimens of the most superb ancient craftsmanship in wood construction to be seen anywhere—except perhaps in the Far East—their artistic embellishments are in themselves marvellous and grow more so when beheld against the background of the time. Even a very casual inspection of the portals of half a dozen *stavkirker*, these portals now being found in the museums of Oslo and Bergen, together with one or two of the still standing churches, plus the fine things found in the Oseberg ship, will convince any one that the Vikings and their immediate descendants were very, very far from being the savages they quite too long have been pictured as being.

Now, what is a *stavkirke*? It is a timber church, but not a log church, as so many believe. It is fundamentally quite different in construction as well as in detail from the timber churches of other lands. The only church still standing in any other country than Norway which contains any part showing a construction similar to that which characterizes the *stavkirker* is perhaps the parish church of Greenstead, Essex, England. Very little remains of the original Anglo-Saxon edifice, but that little shows that, while variation in detail is found, the construction in general corresponds quite closely to that of the Norse churches. Dietrichson concludes, after studying Greenstead Church and the literary records relating to early English and Irish architecture, that "as the oldest construction of the *stavkirker* points to Irish-Anglo-Saxon patterns; as the oldest ornamentation points to the same source; and as, in addition, the oldest Norse stone churches in form also correspond to the Anglo-Saxon churches, and exhibit many Irish ornamental motifs, it may perhaps be considered beyond doubt from which source the Norse *stavkirke* construction is derived."

With reference to this conclusion I shall permit myself to mention a little conversation I once had with the late Professor Gustafson, the



THE GOL CHURCH, NOW IN THE FOLK MUSEUM
AT BYGDØ, OSLO

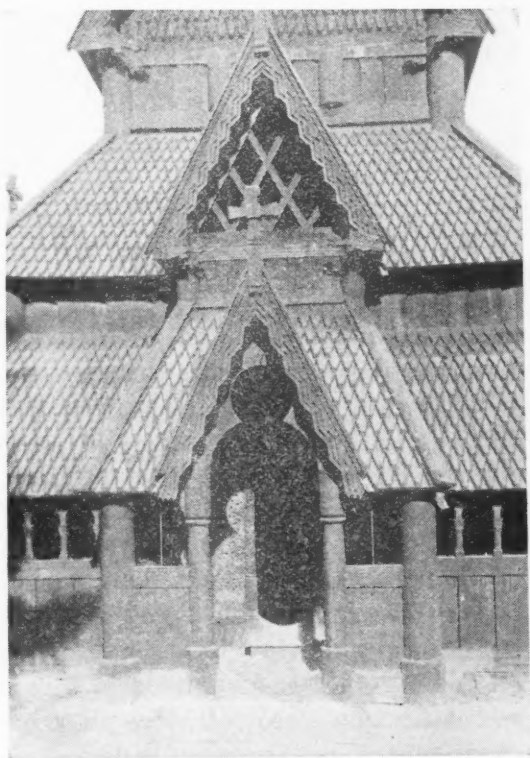
brilliant archæologist who immortalized himself by his splendid conservation of the Oseberg ship and the incomparable treasures found in it. The professor was showing me these one day, and our talk naturally touched upon the marvellous ornamentation of many of the articles. This led to my asking my host his opinion as to the origin of the typically Norse *dragestil*: the interlacing band-and-serpent motif so

richly apparent not only on profane articles but even on the portals and other parts of a number of the *stavkirker*. "Did the Norsemen, as is so often claimed," I asked, "get that ornament from the Irish? Isn't it possible that, in hundreds of years of peaceable intercourse before the raids and conquests of the Viking Age proper, that particular art may have come to Ireland from Norway?"

"Why not?" replied the professor. "It is, of course, true that the ornament of such works as the Book of Kells shows an artistic faculty of which the Northern peoples of the same time have left no proof. Yet when we look at the work in wood here before us, and the fibulas and other objects in the next room, all of the early Viking Age, or perhaps even before, there is no reason apparent why the Norsemen should have been borrowers rather than lenders. And if they did originally pattern on Irish design, they undeniably soon far outstripped their teachers, and created a Norse design not only equal or even superior to the Irish, but also absolutely Norse. Then, again, why could not the peoples of those days, as peoples do today, influence each other mutually? In fact we know they did in many cases.—Besides, Irish medieval art was one thing, and Norse medieval art another."

I have often wondered if the church at Greenstead and many others in England and Ireland may not have been fathered by Norse master builders, rather than the hundreds of Norse timber churches by English or Irish ones.

The usual course of procedure in timber building, whether hewn or round logs are utilized, is to lay the logs or timbers horizontally on each other, notching the ends together. In the case of buildings erected of timbers set on end, as found in many European countries, these are nailed to the beams supporting them at the top and bottom. The *stav* style goes about the matter quite differently, and in a way which knits the entire building into a solid, indivisible whole—a remarkably strong, though elastic, structure. In fact, it is impossible to conceive of any other form of wood construction which in a rigorous climate would stand the stress of rain, cold, heat, and storm for nine centuries and more. The walls of the *stavkirker* were constructed as follows: each log was split, thus furnishing two planks, one side of which was flat, the other rounded. If these were left thus, the rounded part was used on the outside. The planks were furnished with a groove on one edge and a corresponding tongue on the other. They were then set, thus closely fitted together, on end in a heavy grooved log, round or trimmed, which rested on a rectangular frame consisting of four mighty logs, these in turn lying on the stone foundation. The ends of the former fitted into sockets cut into the ponderous logs forming the corners of the building, or the supporting pillars at proper intervals distributed along the length and breadth of the church. And just as the lower ends of the timbers were fitted into the basic structure, just so were the upper ends fitted into a



STEEP GABLES CHARACTERIZE THE ENTRANCE TO THE GOL CHURCH



THE INTERIOR OF GOL CHURCH, SHOWING THE SUPPORTING
COLUMNS OF GREAT ROUND LOGS

groove in another heavy beam. In this way the entire edifice came to consist of a number of interlocking rectangles which, while having the elasticity necessary, nevertheless, as time went on and the structure settled, became a whole of unparalleled solidity. In the case of such churches as had three naves, and there were many such, these were formed, as in stone churches, by the outer walls being constructed as described, while the great pillars (majestic logs left round) which carried the entire structure formed

the central nave and at the same time defined the inner limits of the lower and narrower side naves. From the tops of the side naves, buttresses sloped upward and inward toward the great supporting pillars; while at the proper height, just beneath the triforium, as well as at its top, arches, at the same time re-enforcing and decorative, spanned the space from pillar to pillar. Between these arches at the top and bottom, and defining the triforium, decorative carvings, frequently in the shape of St. Andrew's crosses, were placed, while, where the roof began, the great central pillars often ended in grotesquely carved human heads. At this point great beams, of course, re-enforced the structure, and above these rose the steep and lofty roof, carried by heavy arched and

crossed timbers. No *stavkirke* originally contained a ceiling. The interiors of those still standing convey *en miniature* a feeling akin to that experienced in entering one of the great Gothic or Norman cathedrals. The general character of the interior is Norman. Owing to the limitations of size imposed by the materials used, all these churches were of comparatively modest dimensions, but undoubtedly large enough to serve the needs of the numerically small parishes.

A due regard to the materials also dictated the placing of the central supporting pillars in such a way that they not only divided the church lengthwise into three parts but also crosswise. This was, of course, because it was necessary to look to the distribution of the carrying capacity as well as bracing in all directions. In this regard, then, the *stavkirke* offers a radical departure from the style of the stone basilica, although it in general conforms to it. An interesting feature of these churches is, too, that in many cases little or no iron was used in their construction; wooden pegs and "knees" taking the places of iron bolts and braces.

The *stavkirker* were, like other churches of the Middle Ages, oriented, and, like so many more southerly churches, often furnished with a campanile erected near by.

As in the case of larger churches, a choir approximately corresponding in width to the central nave was situated at the inner end of this, the main entrance to the church being found at the other end. The choir often ended in a semi-circular ambulatory, and this was crowned by a low cupola or steeple.

The natural light that could enter the *stavkirke* was sparse; for instead of tall windows, such as were placed in all stone churches, small openings, generally circular, were found high up above the triforium. Even when the doors were opened the light was very subdued. It is, however, reasonable to suppose that the elevated openings were utilized far more as ventilators than as transmitters of light. When the candles of the altar were lit, and perhaps those of the large chandeliers, the illumination must have been both sufficient and of a mystically beautiful character.

Surrounding the entire edifice ran the *svalgang*, a somewhat narrow corridor, with a sharply sloping roof which came down to a point perhaps seven feet or so above the floor. This *svalgang* consisted of a considerable number of substantial pillars between which ran a wall of upright planks, about waist-high surmounted by a series of openings, the dividing pillars of which were artistically carved and from the capitals of which Norman arches sprang. The part of this *svalgang* nearest the entrance was known as the weapon house, all worshippers being



BORGUND CHURCH IS BEAUTIFULLY PLACED AMONG MOUNTAINS

obliged to leave their weapons there before entering—a provision in itself sharply illustrative of conditions among the stiff-necked and proud *bönder*. Another thing about these churches, which gives a grim insight into the manners of the Middle Ages, is the little barred lepers' window, a small opening, about the height of a tall man's head or more, above the floor of the *svalgang* and situated in one of the side walls of the choir. It is thought that the lepers were allowed to listen

to the service through this opening, as well as to receive the sacred wafers through it.

But the *svalgang* served, besides, two other very useful purposes. Well roofed as it was, it furnished the main body of the church with an excellent protection against the elements, and in addition it was a meeting place for the parishioners before and after the services. It served as a club, if you please; even, perhaps, a trading mart, and no doubt many a horse-trade was made at church in Norway as well as in America.

Above the steep and artistically shingled roof of the *svalgang* rose other abrupt roofs, likewise curiously and beautifully shingled; first that of the rather low entrance; then, somewhat higher, that of the

weapon house; then, at the other end, and at successive heights, the roofs of the ambulatory and the choir, while between them the cupola or spire of the apse dominated the whole. Above these, again, climbed what may be described as the final slope of the choir roof; and high above this the tall and bold roof of the central nave. But the old Norseman had a marvellous eye for the decorative and imposing, and therefore soon found that something was lacking. So one day he hit upon a brilliant and bold solution; he probably proudly sat his biggest charger when the idea struck him. At any rate he mounted upon the tall and steep main roof a highly ornate square structure, over which he clapped another steep A-shaped roof, and this jaunty contraption he dubbed a "roof-rider." But still something, somehow, was lacking.—M-m-m,—I wonder what? Then he caught sight of his hat—and laughed a joyous laugh. How could he be so stupid! The *plume* of course, the plume he had forgotten! The cavalier is no cavalier without a plume! And so he gave the roof-rider a wonderfully fashioned, saucy feather for his cap. Prosaic tourists call it a particularly effective spire, but Ola Norseman knows it is the Rider's plume—gay, dashing, a little insolent perhaps, but also rightfully proud and glittering.

Unfortunately the sagas, which give so many interesting and curious peeps into the lives and homes and ships of the ancient Norsemen, tell us practically nothing about their pagan worship or the temples in which homage was done to Odin, Tor, and Fröy. Largely, of course, because the sagas, even the earliest, in the form we now have them have come to us through Christian men who either deliberately left out of their manuscripts all references to "the evil pagan spirits," or simply did not know. We do not know either, but with the *stavkirke* before us we can at least form a guess.



THE INTERESTING BELL TOWER OF BORGUND CHURCH

I have never yet, especially if alone, entered one of these mystic shrines without involuntarily beginning to dream of it as the scene of the worship of Odin, the wise and just; of Tor, the protector of the weak and lowly; and of Fröy, the giver of bread and happiness. And these musings were not idle. For there must be even a physical connection between the venerable *stavkirke* and the still more venerable *hov* which it displaced: the first Christian churches, we know, sprang into being even before the last pagan temple sank into the dust. Is it, then, a far-fetched thought that the *stavkirke* may in all essentials be the counterpart of the temple it succeeded? We know that the statues of the gods were placed in the Holiest of the Holy: why not where the effigies of the Savior, the Virgin mother, and the saints became enthroned in the Christian church? We know that sacrifices were made to Odin and to Tor: Why cannot their altar have stood where today the Christian altar stands? We know, too, that no pews existed in these churches in the Middle Ages: why could not the church floor be the counterpart of the earthen floor of the *hov*? And the fire which burned in the middle of the floor, as it still does in medieval cabins I know of—why could not that fire, for practical purposes, in the church later on have been turned into the great chandeliers which graced it?

Then again—to get on firmer ground, leaving pure speculation behind—look at the gaping dragons which adorn the high-rising roof-ridges. Is there anything “Christian” about them? There is not. And does anyone really believe that the cross would not have been employed instead of the dragon if the “Christianity” of the parishioners had been at least equal to the pull of the brave old days and of their virile old-time faith? No, the high-mounting roof-ridges spoke to the medieval Norseman—no longer a Viking, but yet not a docile worshipper of bloodless saints—of magnificent days and glorious nights on the mighty seas, his “dragon” snorting, roaring, and plunging through the driving spume. It is true, he had himself in the flesh never lived such high days and nights; but his soul was the soul of his fathers, and in his heart he heard their songs, their laughter, their blood-freezing battle-cries; and their spirit yet moved within him. And at night, in his dreams, the great dragon heaved and creaked and groaned and raced beneath *his* feet to deeds of valor and of glory. And so, because the spirit of his fathers was strong within him, he made of his temple a “dragon” with many fearsome heads—and saw perhaps, as in a vision, now and then through the clouds of incense the face of the noble Allfather instead of that of the Blessed Virgin or King Olav Martyr. Am I allowing my fancy to run away with me? Am I losing sight of the realities? Come with me.

Here are two large planks, all that remains of Hyllestad church, razed in the year 1838. We know nothing of this church; neither how it was built, how large it was, nor how it was decorated. But these two planks, part of the door-jambs of perhaps the main entrance, are eloquent enough in themselves. The artistry, particularly of the figures, is not of a



IN THE MORE MODERN HEDDAL CHURCH THE CROSS HAS
DISPLACED THE DRAGON

high order, but that is not what we for the moment are interested in; it is the story told by these figures that is worth considering. And what is the story? Why, it seems to be that of our old friend Sigurd (Siegfried) and the dragon Fafnir. Here is Regin forging the sword; then Sigurd trying its edge on the anvil; next the killing of Fafnir; then, on the opposite jamb, Sigurd eating the heart of Fafnir, thereby learning to understand the warning voiced by the birds; and then, above the bird in the tree, Grani, the greatest of steeds after Sleipnir; above him, again, the killing of Regin; and, finally, Gunnar striking his harp in the snake pit.

Now, then, when was Hyllestad church built, and these fragments of its ornamentation carved? Not earlier perhaps than the year 1200; that is to say about one hundred and seventy years after the death of Olav Haraldsson and the actual adoption of Christianity throughout Norway.

That the oldest churches, those nine hundred years of age, or slightly less, are extensively decorated with dragons and other ornaments typical of pagan times is perhaps not to be wondered at. Although did one not know what a number of concessions the priests made in order not to antagonize the former pagans one would find it strange that even



THE PORTAL FROM AAL CHURCH IN HALLINGDAL, NOW
IN THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM AT OSLO, IS TYPICAL
OF THE CARVINGS SALVAGED FROM MANY
CHURCHES NOW DESTROYED

these were tolerated. But how shall we explain finding the most pagan of pagan myths utilized as decorations on a temple of the Lord built nearly two hundred years after Odin and Tor, and of course also the pagan heroes, "evil demons of hell every one of them," were officially abolished? And not only on one church, but on several? And how are we to account for the same myth being illustrated even on the furniture used *within the choirs* of churches, as for instance, in Heddal church? Why not there, as elsewhere, biblical characters or saints? While Dietrichson admits that the churches thus decorated were to be found in the districts which for the longest space of time resisted "the shaven-polled clerks," he nevertheless proposes the hypothesis that the peasantry of

these districts came in time to think of Sigurd and the other heroes of pagan times as Christian knights! I permit myself to believe that had Professor Dietrichson been a Mohammedan he never would have found such a solution of the riddle. The only reasonable explanations of the presence of these decorations on Christian churches are, firstly, that the populace in the districts in question was anything but Christian in or about the year 1200, and the known records and traditions of these districts abundantly testify to this; secondly, that the style of decoration customarily employed in the embellishment of the former

pagan temples quite naturally was inherited by the earliest churches. And what of the priests and bishops? Well, Norwegian history of pre-Reformation times furnishes various instances showing that the tonsured gentlemen found it expedient now and then, just as reformed prelates often have since, to shrug their shoulders and let the stubborn parishioners have their way.

Taking all the available facts into consideration, and testing them by a modest understanding of human nature, which seems to be about the only immutable thing known, I therefore believe that we have in the *stavkirker* what in all essentials was the ancient pagan Norse *hov*.

Being a layman, not an architect, I feel some diffidence about mentioning another theory that has grown more insistent with every Gothic church

seen during many years. It is a theory that crystallized itself into certainty in Rouen, Ganger Rolf's beautifully hoary capital, as I watched the impressive façade and spires of the cathedral in which his bones rest. It is, baldly put, that the *stavkirke* is in a great measure the parent of the Gothic church, and that, so far as the fundamental style is concerned, there exists an unbroken connection leading from the Norse *hov*, through the *stavkirke*, to that most glorious of all architectural achievements, the Gothic cathedral.

Illustrations loaned by the Norwegian Government Railways



CARVINGS FROM HYLLESTAD CHURCH SHOWING THE
VOLSUNG MOTIF. THE STORY BEGINS WITH
THE FIGURES OF SIGURD AND REGIN IN
THE LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER

Two Poems

By BORGHILD LEE

SEA-BORN

I am sea-born!
Born where the sea crashes the rocks
On the rugged coast,
Where the north wind crosses the icy crags
Sweeping the moor and marshes;
Pounding the doors of mountains,
Pounding the hearts of women,
Sweeping over and through the sea-folk;
Men with lids and lashes stiff with the salt spray
Turned ice on the faces,
And the slickers crack in the wind!
I am sea-born!

THE PROMISED LAND

AMERICA! America!
Fisher-girls and mountain-boys
Leaving your blue fjords
Leaving your mountains,
Seeking the promised land—
Never again shall the salt wind
Ruffle your hair,
Nor deepen the blue of your eyes;
Never again the mountains
Be shadowed in the sea—
Fisher-girls and mountain-boys,
When you stand deep in the prairie mold,
The soft brown mold,
You will cry for the breast of the mountains,
For sea-winds,
For rocks piercing your bare feet.

Sculpture Old and New in Trondhjem

By THEO FINDAHL

The Nine Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of St. Olav which is to be celebrated in Trondhjem next year has had a twofold effect on sculpture. It has resurrected the fragments that were once carted away as debris from the ruined cathedral, and it has stimulated modern artists to adorn the reconstructed cathedral with figures conceived in the medieval spirit. Both the old and the new sculptures of the cathedral are pictured in Mr. Findahl's article.

AMERICANS visiting Europe may sometimes be inclined to think that the Old World pays too much attention to its ruins and antiques, that there is a certain tendency to dream among things of the past instead of turning one's mind vigorously to the solu-



THE "BISHOP'S HEAD" BY A
FOURTEENTH CENTURY
REALIST

tion of the problems of today. This cult of ancient things, however, is in itself anything but ancient. Some centuries ago it did not exist at all. The most beautiful building of ancient Greece, the Parthenon in Athens—the temple proper—was preserved almost intact up to the year 1687. It was then seriously damaged by a Venetian bomb which, during a battle between the Turks and the Venetians, happened to fall right into the temple and set fire to a supply of gunpowder stored there. The roof of the building was totally smashed, and the rest of the temple severely injured, as any tourist may see for himself. The visitor will then probably admit that a nation which

permits gunpowder to be stored in one of the most precious gems of ancient art that the world possesses cannot be considered very sentimental about the values of antiques and memories of the past.

Matters were no different in the far North of Europe. Only two or three generations ago the inhabitants of Trondhjem did not think much of the crumbling Olav Cathedral, the most beautiful relic of Norse-Gothic art. The boys of the town often amused themselves with throwing stones at the queer old statues that adorned the exterior, and if one of the citizens needed a bit of hewn stone to repair his garden wall or cellar, he simply went up to the cathedral and took what suited his



THE FIGURE OF ST. DENIS ADORNING THE
WESTERN FAÇADE, BY AN UNKNOWN
MASTER

purpose from the great heaps of stone that had fallen down around the western façade. Perhaps the stones were wonderfully carved with ingenious ornaments of flowers and leaves or interesting human heads and figures—little did that matter to the man of his generation. Consequently sculptures from the cathedral have later been found all over town in the most unexpected places. Many of them have been declared by experts in medieval art to be of great value, offering decisive proof that in those remote ages the art of sculpture flourished as spontaneously and abundantly in the mountain valleys of Norway as in the rich plains of Middle Europe.

Although the Olav Cathedral was, of course, never very large compared to other cathedrals of Europe, it was in beauty of style and richness of ornament fully equal to the most glorious churches of its age. Scholars be-

lieve that the cathedral was completed some time in the thirteenth century, perhaps about the year 1248. It must certainly have been a wonderful sight then, adorned as it was with hundreds of columns in different shades of marble, with its multi-colored windows, its innumerable statues, busts, grotesques, and other sculptural ornaments. As late as 1762, when the church had been neglected and ill-treated for centuries, had been ravaged by fires and by enemy soldiers, the noted historian, Gerhard Schöning, wrote that he had counted 343 statues and busts, and these were of course only a small part of the original number, many of which were among the European masterpieces of Gothic art. Many years later—indeed only sixty years ago—the National-Romantic movement which swept the country brought about

a different valuation of the relics of the past. Then people began to collect carefully what previous generations had scattered. The results of these sixty years of collecting ancient sculptures, or fragments of sculptures, may now be seen in a curious little museum in Trondhjem, which in spite of its extremely modest quarters—it is housed in a cellar under the old archiepiscopal mansion—is one of the most interesting places in the Scandinavian North.

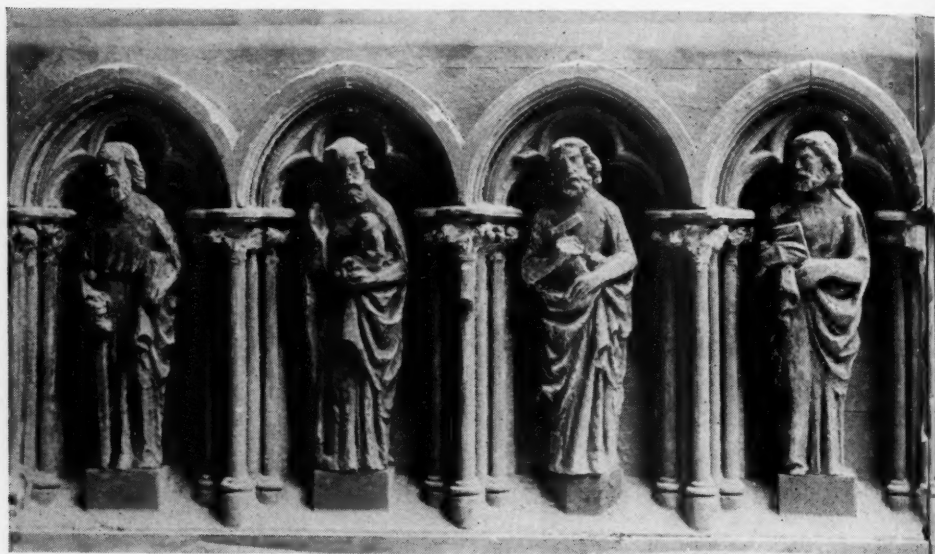
The small rooms are crowded with things which, though broken, molested, and more or less injured, are still of indestructible beauty and convey a vivid impression of the bygone splendors of the cathedral. The expert can easily trace from them the development of ancient Norse sculptural art from the earliest rather primitive and roughly cut stones, through more and more refined forms, to those exhibiting perfect mastery. The oldest part of the cathedral, which was in the Norman style, is comparatively poor in ornament, but in the Gothic parts, dating from the late twelfth and the early thirteenth century an abun-



THE "KING'S HEAD"
THOUGHT TO REPRESENT HAAGON V



TWO REMARKABLE HEADS FROM THE OLD CATHEDRAL. THAT TO THE RIGHT IS KNOWN AS THE
"TRÖNDER HEAD"



SOME FIGURES OF SAINTS TO ADORN THE INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, BY STINIUS FREDERIKSEN

dance of decoration appears. The material used was the soft *klebersten* (a kind of soapstone) which easily lent itself to carving, and all around the pillars flowers and leaves wound their graceful wreaths, while human heads and figures, many of them strongly individualized, peeped out everywhere under the arches—the works of unnamed masters!

Toward the end of the Early Gothic period an artist with a lofty religious sense has been at work in the cathedral, and we owe to him the noble figure of Christ sitting on a throne the arms of which are decorated with heads of elephants. Alas, only fragments of it are left. During the time of the Decorated Gothic another master created the figures on the western façade representing Christ and holy men, among them the wonderful and comparatively well preserved figure of St. John the Apostle with a fair and serene countenance, and that of the martyred bishop St. Denis with his severed head in his hands. Yet another master has made the strange and fantastic ornaments found in other parts of the cathedral: men and animals, dragons and serpents, sea-monsters, flowers and leaves. About the year 1300 a new and great artist appears, a "realist" who has carved some remarkable portrait busts of great men and women of his time, among them the expressive "Bishop's Head"; the bold and vigorous "King's Head," possibly representing Haakon V; heads of queens, and the noble "Trönder Head," a monumental work evidently portraying one of the chief men of the Trøndelagen district in those days. Probably a pupil of this master is responsible for the boldly humorous grotesques found in dark corners

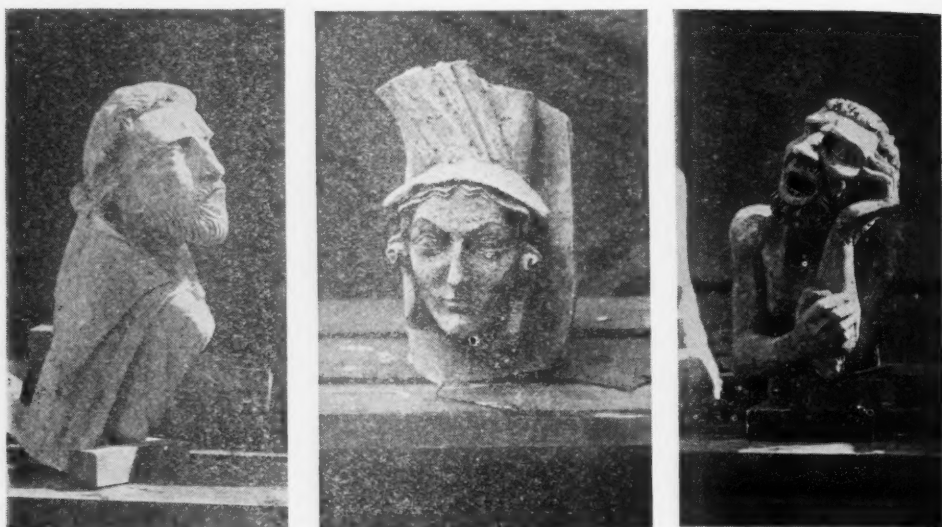
and under the ceiling, and the devils that were never lacking in medieval cathedrals.

What an inspiration it must have been merely to see these masters work, to see a medieval cathedral taking form, rising from the ground toward the heavens!—"The vicinity of such an edifice," writes Jens Thiis in his book *The Gothic Age*, "was changed to one vast camp, where the craftsmen and their helpers settled down with their families, living in tents and barracks. There high and low met in brotherly love, and divine service alternated with work, until at last the great day came when the people could assemble in the spacious church for the first mass. Then the arches vibrated for the first time to the sound of the organ and the jubilant notes of the choirs, while the clouds of incense veiled the blazing light from the rose windows. That which gave to Gothic art its unique greatness and power was the fact that it was the work of the whole people. Gothic art was the fruit of a people's collective genius."

It is always a difficult and dubious thing to attempt to restore, to wake again the past, to call the dead to life. In realization of this difficulty, the architect of the cathedral, the late Olaf Nordhagen, gave up the attempt to restore the edifice "archæologically," that is after old patterns and designs. Instead of that he decided to try to create a new church in the spirit of the Gothic. In the same manner the cathedral is being decorated with sculptures. The first modern artist who tried to create sculpture in the Gothic spirit was the great master, Gustav Vigeland, who in the period 1898 to 1906 created a number of brilliant works: crucifixes, figures of saints, gargoyles, and the lovely choir arch. He was succeeded by Rasmussen, who has made some very clever grotesques; and he in turn is followed by three of his most talented pupils, chosen in 1927 after a competition open to all the sculptors of the country. They are Nicolai Schiöll, Stinius Fredriksen, and Ingemund Berulvson.



A PENSIVE FIGURE, BY INGEMUND
BERULVSON



EXAMPLES OF THE NEW SCULPTURE TO ORNAMENT THE REBUILT CATHEDRAL. THAT TO THE LEFT AND THAT IN THE CENTER ARE BY SCHIÖLL. THAT TO THE RIGHT BY FREDRIKSEN

Whatever we may think of restoration in general—whether we think with Ruskin that no age can wholly enter into the spirit of another—we must admire the honesty, the warm zeal, and the talent with which the young artists have entered upon their task. For the great celebration in 1930 all the sculptures in the interior of the church, including thirty grotesques and several heads, as well as the decorations of the western exterior are to be ready. The young artists are left as free as were those of the Middle Ages to follow their own creative impulses. The principle was laid down by Nordhagen: the ruined parts of the church are to be built up again, not by patching together old fragments, but by recreating in the spirit of the old, so that the edifice can rise from its ruins, Christian in its inner idea, Norwegian in its outer form, a house to the glory of God and the honor of St. Olav.



Sea Troll

By HANS E. KINCK

Translated from the Norwegian by PHILLIPS DEAN CARLETON

IT CAME silently after him from the alder bushes with many long tentacles that stretched and curled.

He jumped aside, so the grisly tentacle clasped about his ankle dropped off.

A great sea-troll, that grew, and gave no sound as a sea animal would; that was shaped like a giant starfish, without eyes, without mouth! It hunted him in voiceless fright, followed after on a thousand quick legs so the hill resounded and sparkled with phosphorescence.

He stopped, dead still and stiff, inside the door and listened. One tentacle after another clashed against the wooden wall, so that barnacles cracked and sea-water dripped, and the whole dark hall was lit with fox fire.

He rushed into the main room, cast himself against the door, fell to the floor where he lay and panted, tired from his terrific sprint. His heart stood still for long periods and then began to beat again so furiously that he thought it would jump out of his mouth.

It was light inside also; he could see everything—benches, cupboards, bed; and he heard everything; water that dripped as from something thoroughly soaked, the sea beast that drew back its arms there in the alders. Branches bent and rustled, the meadow quaked, as the sea beast withdrew—certain that it could get him another evening.

He got up softly—he remembered Brita who lay in the bedroom—went on tiptoe to his bed, and under the coverlet he lay and panted heavily and thought.

He had been on his way home this dark, autumnal evening—a short walk from the neighboring farm through the alder thicket where the path ran down the wood road alongside a stone wall. Suddenly he'd heard something above the ripple of the brook; water dripped

from something wet. And in the grass just below the wall something slipped along beside him—something glimmering and still.

"Svarte kvelden aa svarte sjöen
svarte skogjen aa svarte böen
hu—uh deg,"*

it moaned from the alder thicket.

First he'd stiffened, stopped. Then he ran as he'd never run before, went faster and faster, leaped over the creek, rushed through the farm yard.

The monster stopped in the alders.

Next morning he was out before Brita, searched the ground under the gray eaves for barnacles, but they weren't there any longer—not even a wet spot on the wall. But all witchcraft vanishes at sunrise.

He walked straight across his little farm, which lay in a dank, lush hollow enclosed on all sides by mountains and woods, followed the path that ran down a little ravine to the seaside. But there was no spoor to be seen.

That was the terrible thing about it: the beast could carry him off some black night without leaving a trace behind.

After that evening he was always in the house before sunset.

Not many nights passed before it came out of the alders and he had it right in on his plot of ground with fox fire and dripping water.

It was this dripping from something soaked that frightened . . .

* * *

It was thirty years ago, at least, on a dark and wet autumn evening that he had fetched her in his boat from the other side of the fjord. She had begged him to let

* *Murky night and murky sea
Murky forest and murky lea
Hu-uh you.*

her come over to him so that they could be married right away.

She sat silent in the stern, and he said nothing, but watched the lights in the windows on the shore, guided his boat by them, and rowed in toward them.

But it was as if he rowed away from life itself. It was not as he thought it was going to be.

"Stand up! A starfish is creeping up your leg," he suddenly shouted.

Just as she stood up, he pulled on the oars for all he was worth, so the boat leaped forward, and she fell over backwards.

As soon as he heard the splash, he understood what he had thought of; his words came clearly back to him through the black night as if they echoed. Cold with fright, he oared the boat back, hauled her in by her skirt while sparkling phosphorescence poured off and dripped.

She looked at him speechless through the dark, as she stood in the boat, but he only worked in an eagerness of forgetfulness, wrung out her skirt, and took care of her, so that what she thought hardly became conscious, but slipped away, as it were.

He couldn't do enough; he pulled off his jacket and wrapped it about her, slung his clothes about her shoulders, pulled off one thing after another so that at last he sat only in his wool shirt, and rowed so that phosphorescence curled off glittering from both sides of the boat.

It wasn't her fault that he had her on his hands—it was his; or their fault together. Her misery was like a knife inside him as she sat before him with her teeth chattering from the cold. And the more she froze the more it hurt him, and the more wildly fond of her was he.

They landed without a word. Once ashore he took her on his shoulders, carried her home like a bundle of clothes.

She didn't struggle, said nothing—she wouldn't talk; he understood.

*"Svarte kvelden aa svarte sjöen,
Svarte skogjen aa svarte böen,
Hu—uh deg,"*

came after him from the alder thicket.

But he wasn't afraid of any threats; he only clasped the bundle tighter, and thought of her as he had at first.

She was never really well again after that day, she said.

But the thought lay within him and plagued him like a peevish child; all day long he hung about her, followed her from stove to woodshed and back again; he wanted to tell her right out what he had thought of that time, so that he could get rid of the thought and begin again right.

But he could never bring himself to say it—a stopper seemed to be thrust down his throat every time he opened his mouth.

Day after day went by and week after week, and what he wanted to say became old, and little by little died away. Late in the spring she and her unborn child died of pneumonia.

But that dark evening in the alders had brought back everything, when he heard the dripping as from her soaked skirt. By day things stirred within him as they hadn't done in all the thirty years he had been to sea to lose the memory, while Brita, his wife's sister, lived on the farm.

At night he lay sleepless—night after night—heard the sea beast rustle and move farther and farther in toward the house.

Another night he lay awake. First came a soft whispering against the house wall, like small waves smacking against a ship's side as they flow past, then a sharp blow as if a heavy sea would knock in the timbers, so the house shook and the window rattled.

"Are you awake, Brita?" he asked, and sat up in bed and listened. She didn't answer.

Now came only the rustling, but fox fire glowed on the window pane where something covered with barnacles crept up and pushed so the window frame buckled and nearly broke.

"Are you awake, Brita?" he cried again.

Down through the stove pipe something crept and scratched; it burst out through the damper-hole, a red-tipped point, nimble and thin as a lobster feeler, bent around like a willow twig, and searched ghoulish around the room.

He sprang up, rushed into her bedroom, thrashed around in the bed like a sparrow in the road-dust; he lay close against her, laid his cheek against hers, and rubbed it back and forth, tightened his arms around the rheumatic back, patted and caressed her.

She awoke and asked what was the matter with him.

"Nothing," he answered half laughing, and stayed on; she mustn't know anything about it; no one living could know anything.

She began to run her fingers through the bristly hair and beard, caressed the cold-sweated gaunt face with its great boned forehead, caressed the thin nose and the little mouth, stroked silently the wide, light blue eyes which she knew found it hard to look steadily on what they saw, patted lightly the reddened lids, that sweated.

Now he slept despite the sea-troll.

* * *

In midwinter they read the banns for Per Stykket and Brita, and in the early spring they were wedded. He danced the whole night so the floor shook and the house trembled; and if he was man enough to do that when he was sixty years old, he should be allowed to marry again, said people—he was worse than a lad.

The sea-troll kept away, after he'd got his new wife; and he was filled with a new gladness that surged through him, a gladness that never made him glance

fearfully about. And when spring had really come, and summer with light nights, all witchcraft vanished.

Then came autumn—darkness and long rains. But he shook his fist at the alder thicket, still happy.

*"A-ha, eg höire, kor du slave"**

Eg höire, kor du dryp';

Eg ser, dar du greve',

Eg ser, dar du kryp'!

Ja, ha, eg skyna da so vel, kva du ve," he muttered, and chuckled, one day when the pale sunlight flooded the rain-brown grass.

But every evening was darker. And one day he nailed two bars of wood across each window. One was never safe from thieves, he said to Brita. And all one afternoon he lay on the roof and struggled with a great flat stone that he hauled up and put on top of the chimney. He'd shut in the smoke, his neighbor said.

"Humph! smoke's warm," said Per.

One still dark night he lay in bed and couldn't sleep again. His wife slept.

Something rustled along the wall, and then stealthily lifted a window shutter off its hinges.

"Get up! A starfish is creeping up your leg," came from the darkness outside the window pane.

He sat up stiff in bed, staring before him. The words had come from the sea-troll in the alder thicket.

It spread its tentacles round and over the house, tore the tile off the chimney, scrambled down through it, pushed up the stove lid, and reached around the room with its thin horn. It pulled off the window bars.

So nothing availed more.

He screamed and charged with head down against the monster, so the window broke and the glass clattered to the floor.

**A-ha, I hear you slaver;*

I hear how you drip;

I see you where you burrow;

I see you where you creep;

A-ha, I understand so well what you would.

"What's the matter with you, Per?" cried his wife, and sprang out of bed to him.

He rushed to the door; she came after and grabbed his arm.

He didn't answer; he didn't stop; but dragged her after him, out through the hall, out into the wet slime that filled the yard.

The air flamed and flickered with phosphorescence so one swallowed fire. "Get up! A starfish is creeping up your foot," breathed the outer darkness.

"Oh, I'm frightened, Per," she implored. "I'm so scared, Per."

But he wouldn't let her go, pulled her with him down across the meadow. She struggled with him; they fought as if for their lives. But she tore herself free at last and sprang back up across the yard and through the alders to the neighbor's.

He stood stock still with shirt sleeve half torn off, gulped, and then sprang up after her.

But now the sea-troll really began to hunt him. He turned by the stable and bore down across the yard, around again, and up, but after him came the monster on its many nimble legs; it was above

him and below him. He threw himself down; crept along like a whipped dog; the beast was on top of him, weighed him down and squeezed.

He lay crushed fast to the wet cold grass. The sea-troll spread over him, began to draw him in to it. Clammy slime deluged him.

From the night boomed hollow and muffled:

*"Svarte kvelden aa svarte sjöen
Svarte skogjen aa svarte böen
Hu—uh deg!"*

He clawed and rooted down into the soaked earth.

"I've killed my wife!" he shrieked with all his might; now he must say it. He screamed out all that had tortured him for thirty years.

People from the next farm gathered around him with a lantern, raised him up, and questioned him. But he didn't answer, stood and stared, death-pale, and gnawed his beard, whispering in still, white terror something that no one understood; till suddenly it cut again, madly through the night as if his voice would shatter.

"I've killed my wife!"





YOUNG FOREST

Norway's Industries

By H. SUNDBY-HANSEN

VIII. Forestry, Lumbering, and Wood Manufacturing

WHEN Americans think of Norway they usually think of it in terms of the sagas of Viking times; of the incomparable scenic beauties of its fjords, mountains, and waterfalls; of the glories of the midnight sun, and of the nation's world-wide reputation as a great seafaring power. In addition to these characteristic features, the more erudite recall to memory Norway's not inconsiderable contribution to the world's literature and the dramatic arts, or to Arctic and Antarctic exploration.

Comparatively few think of Norway in terms of industry, although the number who are familiar with this aspect of its life is constantly increasing. During the

last decades the country has steadily forged ahead in the matter of industrial enterprises. Today these rank second in importance in the national economic structure.

How many Americans, for instance, are familiar with Norway as a country of great forests and of extensive wood manufacturing activities? Probably not many outside of professional foresters and a limited circle within the wood-using trades. It would perhaps be profitable therefore, as a matter of orientation, to take a rapid survey of the basic industry of forestry and its closely allied wood manufacturing branches.

To begin at the beginning, we find that

Norway has a forest area of 17,763,650 acres. Only Canada, Finland, and Sweden have more. Forests occupy about 23 percent of the total area of the country. This figure, however, is misleading without an explanation. It must be remembered that close to 70 percent of the entire country consists of high mountain plateaus, lakes and wind-swept islands, holms and skerries, all unproductive from the standpoint of agriculture and forestry. Thus there remains but a scant 30 percent of ground more or less suitable for cultivation and arboreal growth. When viewed from this angle, it can readily be seen that a very large proportion indeed of Norway's productive land is covered with forest. In fact the forests are relatively so extensive that for every individual in Norway there are approximately 6.75 acres.

In the lowlands of southern and eastern Norway forests occupy large connected tracts. From along the valleys they extend toward the mountain ranges, which form the Divide between the east and west country and the southern and northern sections. In the shelter of the mountains the forests grow up to the relatively high altitude of 3,200 feet above sea level. In the area north of the central plateau, embracing the fairly level regions adjacent to the Trondhjem Fjord, are situated extensive tracts of forest, but in this high northern latitude the timber limit is not over 2,000 feet.

Of coniferous trees the most frequently occurring is the fir, which constitutes about 50 percent of the timber stand, and pine, about 30 percent. The remaining 20 percent is mainly oak, birch, maple, beech and other species of broad-leaf trees, of which the mountain birch is the most important from a forestry standpoint. In the more northerly sections of the country and in the highland regions this tree forms extensive connected tracts of forest.

Despite the great diversity of climate in the different sections and the varying

quality of the soil, conditions for forestry in Norway are generally very favorable. In the valleys, lowlands, and deep moraine fields of eastern Norway especially, the forests attain great density and luxuriant growth.

The seeding capacity is very good. On an average there is a seed year every fifth year, and the frequency of germination is about 90 percent. Where the surface of the soil is favorable, the forests readily renew themselves without assistance. Norwegian forestry is therefore based on self-renewal. The different forest tracts are consequently of varying ages.

Extensive close felling, a practice commonly followed in other parts of Europe and in this country, especially in former times, is rarely resorted to in Norway. Nearly half of the forest lands are divided into tracts of varying extent, which are attached to the ordinary farms and are owned by the freeholders. Of the remaining half, 35.7 percent belongs to large timber firms or paper and wood-pulp mills, and 16.5 percent is semi-public property or constitutes a part of the public domain.

In olden times practically one-third of the country was covered with dense forests. Indiscriminate use of the ax in early days was responsible for the reduction of the forest area. Timber was extensively cut down for making tar, for boiling salt, and making charcoal. These activities in conjunction with the clearing of land for tillage and pasturage, followed later by increased exportation of timber, brought about further reduction. In recent times, however, legislative measures have been adopted to remedy deforestation.

The great networks of rivers and their tributaries, which nearly everywhere traverse the forest regions, facilitate lumbering. This circumstance, together with the ice-free harbors, the close proximity to the principal markets, and an efficient merchant marine, enables timber merchants on short notice to fill their ware-



NORWEGIAN RIVERS ARE CARRIERS OF LUMBER

houses with raw material and on equally short notice to ship the finished products out to the markets of the world. Periods of high prices can thus be utilized in Norway to a greater degree than in other wood producing countries.

Felling of timber in the forests and its transportation to the water courses take place from September to April. When the snow melts in the mountains in spring, the rivers rise so that the timber can be floated. As the rivers are comparatively short and have along their course to the sea a considerable fall, the timber moves at a rapid rate and invariably reaches the coast the same summer.

Timber has been floated in rivers in Norway for more than 600 years, but in great quantities only during the last 150 years. In the period from 1916 to 1920 inclusive, over 29,500,000 logs were floated down to sea level annually. The technique of floating is highly developed

and is certain and inexpensive. Loss from sinkage rarely goes above 2 percent. In the most important lumber river, the Glommen, which is also Norway's largest river, the annual average loss from sinkage in the period from 1906 to 1915 inclusive was less than one percent. Floating is usually conducted jointly by the buyers of the timber, who club together for that purpose as "floating associations." The formation of these organizations is governed by law, and their by-laws are subject to the approval of the Crown.

Lumbering and floating activities are closely connected with farming. When agricultural work ceases in the autumn, the farm laborers are given employment in the forests, usually in those belonging to the farm where they work in summer. Often the forest workmen own their own little farms. The freeholder is thus able to manage his lumbering activities with his own men and horses. In this way there



IN THE WINTER THE FARMER TURNS LUMBERER

is no sharp dividing line between the employer and his workmen, and as a result strikes and other labor disturbances in the lumbering industry are exceedingly rare.

The first effective step taken by the State in the direction of forest conservation was in 1857 when all government-owned forests were placed under competent management. Since 1860 the government has annually by purchase acquired more and more forest land. The work of the Forest Board has greatly benefited forestry as a whole. By means of educational campaigns, forest owners have been enlightened regarding the rational treatment of forests. The government maintains one high school and nine lower schools of forestry, besides experiment stations, laboratories, plant nurseries, and seed depots.

Government initiative also inaugurated tree planting in the treeless wastes along the west coast wherever conditions favored the cultivation of conifers. The

government has planted nearly 10,000 acres, and private persons and tree planting associations over 22,000 acres. It is estimated that Norway's forest area could be increased by one-half through scientific forestation in the west country.

Foremost among associations for the promotion of forestry is the Norwegian Forest Association (*Det Norske Skogsselskap*) which maintains a free scientific information service. Among private forestry associations are the Norwegian Forest Owners' Association, the several joint floating associations, the Norwegian Mutual Forest Fire Insurance Society, with low premiums, and timber measuring associations for the securing of impartial measurements. Timber buyers are supplied with individual marks or brands which are emblazoned on every log purchased. By this means the timber is identified at the point of destination after being floated down to the warehouses or mills at sea level.



THE WOOD INDUSTRY AT ITS SOURCE

There are approximately 2,500 saw mills in Norway, besides a large number of planing mills, box factories, wood building material plants, and allied manufacturing industries. These absorb increasingly large quantities of timber. In normal years the exports of timber, planed wood, and other wood products represent about 35 percent of Norway's total export trade.

The annual export of timber is about 1,000,000 cubic meters. Up to 1870 only the most primitive products of forestry, such as spars, stakes, mine timber, pit props, and cut timber in the form of planks, boards, and battens, were prepared and exported. The advent of steam and later electricity as a motive power brought with them modern machinery and improved methods of manufacture. This resulted in the output of more finished wood products such as floorings, ceilings,

planed and unplanned box-boards, all kinds of building trim, and similar materials. These now comprise 60 percent of the aggregate timber exports. In the development of the wood-using industries Norway is today among the leading nations of the world.

The most important markets for Norwegian timber are England and Ireland. Other important markets are Holland, Belgium, France, and Germany, and among far overseas countries, Australia, South and East Africa, and Brazil.

Oslo has for centuries been a center of the lumber trade, and the city still maintains its position as the leader in timber and manufactured wood exports. Other important wood manufacturing and lumber export centers are Fredrikstad, at the mouth of the Glommen River, Halden, Drammen, and Skien.



ON THE WAY TO THE PAPER MILL

IX. *Wood Pulp and Paper*

WHEN you pick up your morning newspaper, or a magazine or book, or receive a parcel neatly done up in wrapping paper, you seldom, if ever, reflect that the paper you hold in your hand is a product of the forest. The paper may have been a part of a native American tree or of trees grown in the forests of Canada, of Sweden, of Finland, or of Norway.

That the forests are brought to us in the shape of paper is a miracle wrought by science operating in conjunction with modern industry. If you are of a reflective bent of mind you will doubtless recall that the very word "book" is derived from the forest, from the ancient word *boc*, signifying beech tree. Having reflected thus far, it is a comparatively easy task to visualize our remote Northern ancestors inscribing their runic records on bark.

Norway's wood pulp and paper industry is a comparatively recent development. From a modest beginning in the sixties of the last century the industry has grown steadily in extent and importance. Today it ranks among the foremost of the country's manufacturing enterprises. Its remarkable expansion in so short a period of time is due largely to Norway's excellent natural facilities in the shape of a plentiful supply of water power and extensive forest areas.

The country's first mechanical pulp mill was established on the Aker River, Oslo, in 1866 in connection with the Bentssebruk paper mill, a concern now out of existence. Other mills erected prior to 1870 were one at Sævareid, near Bergen (Hans B. Fasmer), and one in connection with Ankers Træsliperi at Halden. In 1870 there were only five paper mills in the whole country.

The erection of a large number of mechanical pulp mills followed rapidly in the wake of the first few. In 1870 the output of moist pulp was about 30,000 tons. In 1890 this had increased to 180,000 tons and in 1913 to 550,000 tons.

For the purpose of clarifying the situation it is perhaps advisable to point out at the start that the industry is divided into several distinct branches, each of which specializes in the production of a particular type of product. These are mainly mechanical pulp (ground wood); chemical pulp (sulphite and sulphate), including moist and dry; bleached and unbleached pulp, and paper of many varieties and qualities from newsprint in rolls and sheets, wrapping paper, cardboard, roofing paper and miscellaneous boards, to the finer grades of writing and drawing paper.

In consequence there are many different kinds of mills. Some are mechanical pulp mills exclusively, others are a combination of mechanical pulp and paper mills, still others are chemical pulp mills, either sulphite or sulphate exclusively or are combined with paper manufacturing. Moreover, there are mills whose production is confined to boxboard, newsprint, writing paper or other specialized products.

Norway's first chemical pulp mill was established at Hafslund in 1874. Its production was based on the soda method. This plant was replaced in 1885, after a fire, by a sulphite mill, now the oldest of this type of mill in the country and constituting a part of the big Borregaard corporation. Of sulphate mills the oldest in Norway is the Moss Cellulosefabrik established in 1883. A paper mill was added in 1898.

In 1923 the pulp and paper industry comprised 257 mills of all types and combinations, of which sixty-eight were for the production of mechanical pulp, twenty-six for chemical pulp, and fifty-one for paper and pulp-board products.

A large proportion of the paper mills is located at shipping ports or in the immediate vicinity of ports. Twenty-one mills are situated in the Drammen River district; six, including the extensive Borregaard works, Norway's largest pulp and paper corporation, along the Glommen River.

The Borregaard Company, of which Hjalmar Wessel is president, whose huge mills are located at the Sarpsborg waterfalls, is a large forest owner, and the company also operates mills in Sweden, Austria, and the United States.

The Union Company owns and operates Skotfos Bruk, near Skien, and about fourteen additional mills, all in Norway. Skotfos Bruk was originally established by the late Viggo Drewsen, who came to Norway from Silkeborg, Denmark. He was the scion of a family which for 300 years had been prominently identified with the paper making industry. His son, Dr. Viggo Drewsen, of New York, is also a leading authority in this field.

In the Skien River district is also located Fritzøe Træsliperi.

Of Norway's mechanical pulp mills thirty-six are located in the interior of the country in close proximity to waterfalls, which are utilized for motive power. Many other types of mills are also situated in the rural regions, thus affording employment to large numbers of the rural population. More than half of the mills are located in the eastern part of the country, six in the north, in the Trondhjem region, and the remainder in the south.

Less than 4 percent of the output of mechanical pulp is dried. About 93 percent is white and 7 percent is brown pulp. Approximately 99 percent of the pulp is produced from spruce and the remainder from aspen. The present production of pulp sold by the mills is about 450,000 tons of mechanical pulp, 250,000 tons of sulphite and 30,000 tons of sulphate pulp. To this must be added a small quantity

retained by the mills for paper and pulp-board production.

The annual paper output is approximately 250,000 tons, of which 110,000 tons in newsprint. Production has practically quadrupled since 1903. During the same period home consumption of paper increased from 15,000 to 40,000 tons a year or about thirty pounds per capita of population.

Norway's eleven pasteboard and cardboard mills have a capacity exceeding 27,000 tons, but their output is considerably less. In 1919 (the peak year) the total production was 14,372 tons, of which 4,305 tons were sold for domestic use and 10,109 tons for export.

The significance of the pulp and paper industry in Norway's national economy may be seen by a glance at the export figures covering these products in the decade from 1906 to 1926. In 1906 the export of mechanical and chemical pulp was 505,000 tons and of paper 97,000 tons. In 1926 the exports had increased to 724,000 tons and 259,000 tons, respectively. In later years paper and boards have shown a greater export value than chemical pulp.

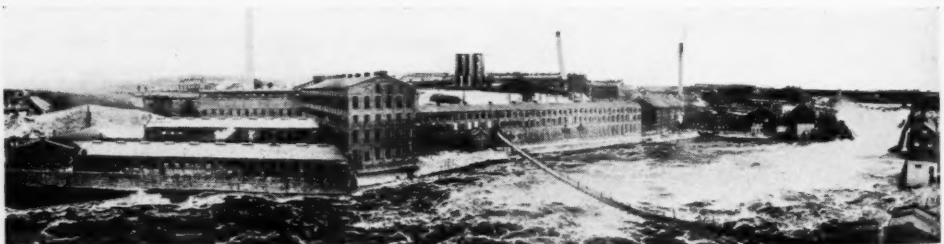
Paper and pulp represent approximately one-fourth of Norway's total exports and one-half of her combined industrial ex-

ports. In 1925 the pulp exports were valued at 148,773,655 kroner, the paper exports at 135,911,831 kroner and cardboard products at 5,759,253 kroner.

The quantity of timber consumed annually by the Norwegian pulp industry is estimated to be 9,000,000 cubic feet, quite a respectable sized forest. A quantity of timber worth 1,000 kroner when turned out as pitprops is worth 3,000 kroner as bleached chemical pulp and 7,000 kroner as writing paper.

The number of employees engaged in the industry is about 15,000 and the annual wages paid aggregate approximately 22,000,000 kroner.

Moist pulp is exported chiefly to Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Denmark. Dry pulp goes mainly to Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt and other eastern Mediterranean lands, the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, China, Japan, British India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In former years much Norwegian newsprint was purchased by American newspapers, but recently several of the largest consumers have acquired their own paper mills, located for the most part in Canada. At present England is Norway's largest buyer of newsprint, of which a certain proportion is reexported to Ireland.



BORREGAARD

CURRENT EVENTS



U · S · A ·

¶ The momentous issues involved in the visit of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to President Hoover are not to be measured in terms of old-time diplomatic agreements. The British statesman expressly disavowed any purpose leading merely to another of the political alliances of which the world has seen so many. Upon his first arrival in New York he expressed, with an almost religious fervor, the passionate longing for a new state of mind in international affairs and the firm belief that England and America standing together can contribute to bring about this new attitude. The people of the United States, readily responsive to the appeal of such a visit and such a personality, were deeply stirred, and it is safe to say that in the last generation nothing has done more to promote the feeling of brotherliness between the related nations on both sides of the Atlantic. ¶ In replying to the spontaneous welcome extended to him in New York, Prime Minister MacDonald said: "Your greeting and your welcome are a greeting and a welcome through me to the people of Great Britain, and I know that it will make their hearts full. I hope to thank, as soon as I am able, all of those who have sent me messages of welcome and encouragement." ¶ The interest of the American people in Miss Ishbel MacDonald, the daughter of the Premier, was no less keen than in the man who came to cement the friendship of the two nations. Her simplicity won all hearts and lent a touch of intimacy to the event that brought them to the United States. ¶ Once more the world-wide service of the radio was brought into action with the coming of the MacDonald party, and even as the Premier had conferred on him the freedom of the City of New York by Mayor Walker at the City Hall, England

stood by and at a distance of 3,000 miles heard every word spoken on that occasion.

¶ President Hoover appears to have had his first serious conflict with the Senate when it first rejected Presidential control of a flexible tariff and then later, following the advice of the Finance Committee, voted to retain the present bi-partisan Tariff Commission of six members, instead of substituting a non-partisan committee of seven which the President had urged and to which the House of Representatives had agreed. ¶ No little interest was aroused by Major General Smedley D. Butler, commandant of the United States Marine Corps base at Quantico, telling President Hoover's National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement that the prohibition law is "the grossest piece of class legislation in the country's history." Gen. Butler said he based his conclusions on what he had observed as a civilian officer trying to stamp out saloons and speakeasies in Philadelphia, and also on his experience as commandant at the San Diego marine base. ¶ New York's four-cornered Mayoralty contest entered its final stage before election after one of the most personal campaigns in the city's history. With Mayor Walker standing for re-election as the representative of the Democratic party; with Fiorello H. La Guardia the Republican nominee on a so-called fusion ticket; with former Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright heading the new Square Deal party, and the Socialist party again following the leadership of Norman Thomas, the campaign reflected a situation that made the outcome most uncertain. ¶ While the United States Government is holding itself aloof from participation in the establishment of the Bank of International Settlements, two of America's leading bankers left for Europe to confer with representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Japan, and Italy on

ways and means for bringing about such an institution. Jackson E. Reynolds, President of the First National Bank of New York, and Melvin A. Taylor, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, are men whose international experience makes them especially fitted to represent the country's financial interests—even though the attitude of the Washington administration excludes the Federal Reserve Board from participation.



NORWAY

¶A campaign for the Roald Amundson Memorial Fund was opened September 16 and carried on vigorously with all the resources of modern publicity. The aim was to make it a really national undertaking with small contributions from all sorts and conditions of people swelling the amount. The president of the Fund is the well-known editor, Frøis Frøisland. At the opening of the campaign, which took place in the University Aula, the rector, Professor Seland, stated that the results of Amundsen's observations on the magnetic north pole had not yet been published, though they had been ready for the printer for ten years. It was a matter of honor for the Norwegian people to make these records available without further delay, even though their value was not now so great as if they had been published earlier, inasmuch as scientists from other countries had since made investigations along the same lines. Professor H. U. Sverdrup will undertake the final editing of the records. ¶Former Minister Herman Gade, a close personal friend of Roald Amundsen, has suggested that Amundsen's home, Uranienborg at Svartskog, shall be preserved as a national memorial, and that his house, Rødsten, near Uranienborg, shall be made a home for old sailors, preference to be given those who accompanied the explorer on any of his expeditions. ¶Einar Skavlan, whose book on Hamsun was reviewed in the last number of the REVIEW, has resigned from his

position as director of the National Theater, and announced that he wishes to return to his newspaper work as editor-in-chief of *Dagbladet*. His successor will be the actor, Halfdan Christensen, who has formerly been director of the National Theater for a period of twelve years, and who has recently acted as stage instructor there. Mr. Christensen is thoroughly familiar with everything that pertains to the Theater and is popular with the actors. ¶The Norwegian delegation to the League of Nations made itself the spokesman of the smaller nations who desired that the projected Bank of International Settlements should be directly under the control of the League of Nations. Prime Minister Mowinkel made a speech supporting this view. On the opposing side, the danger of such a combination was urged, and upon the promise that due consideration would be given the question of how to safeguard the interests of the smaller nations, the motion was withdrawn, Dr. Arnold Ræstad, of Norway, acting on behalf of his own country, Denmark, and Poland. ¶Dr. Nansen's work for the refugees of the war has been officially sponsored by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, after Dr. Nansen had declared that he could no longer personally carry the responsibility for this enormous task. The work has gone on since 1921 and is expected to be finished in ten years from now. ¶The young architect Helge Thiiis has been appointed, after a national competition, to carry on the work of restoring the Trondhjem cathedral, left unfinished at the death of Olaf Nordhagen. The young man, who will thus be entrusted with the most important architectural task in the country, is only thirty-two years old. He is the son of the noted art critic, Jens Thiiis, and has studied chiefly in Sweden. ¶Large deposits of beauxite, the raw material that is the basis of aluminum, have been discovered in the island of Jan Mayen. The deposits are easily accessible, near the surface of the ground, and are said to be almost inex-

haustible. As the aluminum industry in Norway is very important, the find is regarded as extremely valuable. Though so far north, the island of Jan Mayen has an ice-free harbor, and is often visited by Norwegian sealers. The Government has built a wireless station there, principally for use in geographic exploration. ¶The Norwegian National Council of Women celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at its meeting in Oslo beginning September 23. The meeting was presided over by the president, Fru Betzy Kjelsberg, and Crown Princess Märtha was present on the opening day. Among the telegrams read was one from Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women of which the Norwegian organization is a part. A telegram was received also from Professor Grace Raymond Hebard of Wyoming University who has presented the University of Norway with a scholarship fund of \$3,000 in memory of her Norwegian friend, Professor Agnes Wermland of Wyoming.



SWEDEN

¶For King Gustaf the annual moose hunt was staged in the province of Nerke, his guests being Prince Wilhelm, Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Sweden, and the Italian Count di Cartegna. During the hunt the King and his entourage made their quarters on board a train at the station of Villingsby. ¶Not to be outdone by their athletic septuagenarian grandfather, his two grandsons, Gustavus Adolphus and Sigvard, sons of the Crown Prince, demonstrated their own prowess in sports. After a stiff competition with seasoned riders on the Ulriksdal course, near the capital, Gustavus Adolphus won the St. Erik Cup, the official prize of the city of Stockholm, St. Erik being the patron saint of the city. At the same time his younger brother, Sigvard, captured the golf championship of the fashionable Helsingborg Golf Club, in Skåne. Their

father, the Crown Prince, who is an enthusiastic and justly renowned archaeologist, took active part in the excavations of Viking graves at Barsebäck, Skåne. ¶Swedish commercial aviation was honored at the 10th annual meeting in the Hague of the International Air Traffic Association when Captain Carl Florman, head of the Swedish Aerotransport Company, was elected President of the Association. At the same time the Aerotransport Company announced that the last summer season was the best so far in the history of Swedish aviation. The traffic between Stockholm and Helsingfors increased with 57 percent; that of the route from Malmö to the Continent, with 10 percent. A direct airline from Malmö to Paris was opened. ¶Miss Selma Lagerlöf has been given the Latvian order of Three Stars, with rank of Commander. The decoration was presented to her by the Latvian Minister, Ch. Zarine, who journeyed to Märbacka, Miss Lagerlöf's home in the province of Vermland, for the purpose. ¶Old time splendor and solemnity characterized the St. Ansgarius jubilee, just celebrated in Stockholm, commemorating the eleven hundredth anniversary of the first preaching of the Christian faith in Sweden. It was attended by seven hundred Catholic pilgrims from various countries and two Cardinals. ¶A Swedish "good will tour" through Poland, Finland, and the new Baltic republics was made by Vilhelm Lundvik, Swedish Minister of Commerce, who was invited to inspect industrial plants, shipyards, and mines. ¶At the Scandinavian Anti-Prohibition Congress which was held in Stockholm under the chairmanship of Professor Carl Gustaf Santesson, famous Swedish physician and writer, addresses were made by delegates from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, all deploring the effects of prohibition upon temperance. The Norwegian delegation was headed by the Rev. Peder Christensen, the Danish by Professor August Mentz and former Minister of

Education J. Ryskov, and the Finnish by Major E. Hultin. ¶ The Stockholm labor market has improved so considerably that the municipal unemployment committee has decided to dissolve.



DENMARK

¶ It may sound as a paradox to say that perhaps the outstanding event in Denmark in recent months was something that took place away from Denmark. But after all, there is little doubt that when Premier Stauning addressed the League of Nations at Geneva on the Danish international outlook with respect to world peace, he struck a note which at once lifted the little country to the level of great importance in the movement for the cause that all have at heart. ¶ As a matter of course, as the leader of the Social Democratic party now in power, the Premier put emphasis on disarmament. Even though all the delegates at Geneva were not as convinced as he that the time was ripe for disarmament, Stauning's plea gained a respectful hearing throughout and carried the conviction that Denmark was prepared to lead the way. ¶ The success of Premier Stauning at the League meeting once more called attention to his personality and his rise in the political world, and even a newspaper so opposed to his policies as *Berlingske Tidende* took occasion to obtain an interview to place before its readers something relative to his career from childhood up. It was an account of the poor boy who was fired by ambition to succeed and, throwing in his fortune with the labor movement, rose rung by rung to the topmost position. There was much of romance in this political confession by one who combines within himself the characteristics of the proletarian and the cultured statesman. ¶ Among the various Danish institutions with a century or more of work to their credit, the Polytechnical Institute not

only occupies a leading place, but unquestionably has done as much if not more than any other Danish school for the technical and industrial progress of the country. This was brought out most strikingly at the recent one hundredth anniversary celebration, when men high in the scientific world joined in praising the Polytechnic for its many achievements. The noted wireless inventor Valdemar Poulsen spoke what was in the minds of many when he said that the jubilee once more brought to mind H. C. Ørsted, since it was this great scientist who founded the Institute a hundred years ago, making science and technology join hands in achievements that laid the foundation for much of the world's progress since. ¶ In a kindred scientific direction, Denmark had occasion recently to claim the attention of the world with the Congress of Meteorologists that met in Copenhagen as a tribute to what the Danish Institute of Meteorology had done for the advancement of this science. The magnetic observations of the institute are considered among the outstanding accomplishments in this field, and it is in the polar regions in particular that the Danish meteorologists have found their richest fields for investigations. ¶ Professor Harald Høffding has been chosen president of the International Philosophical Congress to meet in Copenhagen in 1932. The choice was made unanimous at the recent meeting held at Yale University. The works of Professor Høffding have won universal acclaim and have been translated into almost all civilized languages. ¶ After months of suspense and hopeful expectation, the East Asiatic Company has finally concluded that the fate of the training ship *København* has been sealed, as no trace whatsoever can be found of the missing five-master which disappeared mysteriously in some spot of the South Atlantic after leaving Buenos Aires, Argentina, in December for an Australian port.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-presidents, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the REVIEW, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; **Norwegian**—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 24-A, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommeriserådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; **Denmark**—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; N. Feilberg, Secretary, Vestre Boulevard 18, Copenhagen; **Norway**—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

Industrial Fellowships

It is a pleasure to announce that four new Industrial Fellowships have lately been given to the Foundation. Gunnar Aus & Company, through the courtesy of Mr. Kort Berle, have agreed to take a young Norwegian construction engineer for the study of American construction methods, while the Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation will take three men, one each from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark for the study of airplane construction. The gratitude of the Foundation is extended to these firms for their splendid co-operation in helping to maintain the student exchange between the United States and the Scandinavian countries.

Fellows of the Foundation

Two new Fellows of the Foundation from Sweden arrived on the Kungsholm of the Swedish American Line on September 17. They are: Dr. Gösta Linblom, who will study American dental methods, and Mr. Sigurd Kruse who has registered at the Columbia University School of Engineering.

Dr. G. H. Munthe, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived in New York on the New Amsterdam of the Holland

Amerika Line on September 30. Dr. Munthe is Director of the Arts and Crafts Museum in Gothenburg, and comes to this country to visit American museums. Dr. Munthe is particularly interested in the Oriental collections in the United States.

Mr. Helge Löfquist, another Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived on the Aquitania of the Cunard Line on September 27. Mr. Löfquist is a mining engineer connected with the Metallographic Institute of Stockholm. While in the United States he will visit a number of engineering institutions, including the U.S. Bureau of Standards.

A fifth Swedish Fellow who arrived on the Kungsholm on September 30, is Mrs. Margaretha Dahlin. Mrs. Dahlin is a registered trained nurse and will spend a year in the School of Nursing at the Hospital of St. Barnabas, Newark, New Jersey.

Still another Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, Miss Valborg Almquist-Witte arrived on the Drottningholm on September 24. Miss Witte comes to the United States to study social conditions.

The Secretary's Scandinavian Tour

Mr. Neilson Abeel, secretary of the Foundation, returned September 13 from a trip to the Scandinavian countries, where he met and conferred with the representatives of the Foundation's co-operating bodies. In Oslo, with the help of Mr. Arne Kildal, secretary of Norge-Amerika-Fondet, he met many of the men who have been active in promoting the cause of Norwegian-American fellowship. A luncheon was arranged at the Teatercafé, at which Mr. K. J. Hougen, president of Norge-Amerika-Fondet, presided. Among the guests were the Honorable C. J. Hambro, President of the Storting, and Professor Halvdan Koht, whose book on Ibsen the Foundation is to publish next year.

In Stockholm the Secretary's program was arranged by Miss Eva Fröberg, secretary of the Sverige-Amerika-Stiftelse, and Mr. Axel Robert Nordvall, its vice-president. An official party of the Stiftelse was held at the Hasselbacken restaurant. In Copenhagen special kindness was shown Mr. Abeel by Kammerherre M. I. C. T. Clan, president of Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, and by former Fellows of the Foundation. The latter included Mr. Harald Ingholt, secretary of the Nye Carlsberg Fond, Mr. Viggo Carstensen, an attorney of Copenhagen, and Miss Ingeborg Liisberg.

The Art Exhibition

It is now practically certain that the Exhibition of American Art which is to visit Stockholm for the month of March, 1930, will also go to Copenhagen where it will probably be on view at the Carlsberg Glyptothek. The Exhibition goes under the joint auspices of the American Federation of Art and the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

The New York Chapter

The New York Chapter of the Foundation has started its social activities for the year, and the officers and Committees serv-

ing at present are: President, Harold W. Rambusch; Vice-Presidents, Herman T. Asche, James Creese, Eric A. Löf; Treasurer, Eric G. Mellgren; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Inez Michelsen; Secretary, Ansten Anstensen; Honorary President, Baroness Alma Dahlerup; Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. J. S. DeBrun; Social Committee: Mrs. G. Hilmer Lundbeck, Chairman, Baroness Alma Dahlerup, Mrs. J. P. Breivogel, Mrs. H. C. Crone-meyer, Mrs. G. Löchen Drewsen, Mrs. Charles K. Johansen, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Mrs. Eric A. Löf, Mrs. R. Michelsen, Miss Inez Michelsen, Mrs. H. Osterberg, Mrs. Andrew J. Riis, Mrs. Walter M. Weil, Mme. Marie Sundelius, Mrs. G. Thomson-Parker, Mrs. Ernst Ohnell, Mrs. Harold W. Rambusch, Mrs. Herman T. Asche, Mrs. J. S. DeBrun, Mme. Charlotte Lund, Mrs. Herman A. Reque, Margit Hjernevik, Secretary; Membership Committee: Mrs. J. P. Breivogel, Chairman, Ida Gro Dahlerup, Agnes Hammer, D. O. Host, Gunnar Skavlan; Advisory Committee: Dr. C. Gunnar Molin, Chairman, H. Esk. Moller, Hanna Astrup Larsen, James Creese, Eric G. Mellgren, Neilson Abeel, ex. off.; Publicity Committee: Albert Van Sand, Chairman, Kurt Wilkenfeldt, Eric Sylvan, Hans Olav, Inger Ohl; Allied Committee: Mrs. Andrew J. Riis, Secretary; Student Committee: Mrs. G. Thomson-Parker; Club Nights: Mrs. Harold W. Rambusch, Chairman; Historian and Archivist: Mrs. Andrew J. Riis.

The Chapter will sadly miss Mrs. Alfred Lindewall, the Assistant Treasurer, who died after a long illness on July 21. Mrs. Lindewall had been associated with the activities of the Foundation for many years and it will be hard to fill her place.

Club Nights

The first Club Night of the New York Chapter was held at the Hotel Plaza, October 4. The president, Mr. Harold Rambusch, presided, and in a few words stated the purpose of these monthly gath-

erings. In addition to affording opportunity for the New York members to meet one another, they were to be the "at homes" of the Chapter, where distinguished Scandinavian visitors, Fellows of the Foundation, and members from out of town are welcomed. Several new Fellows of the Foundation were present. Of the other invited guests, only one, Mr. Ole Windingstad, had been able to attend.

Madame Charlotte Lund, soprano, who is an old friend of the Chapter, generously took complete charge of the musical entertainment. Assisted by Mr. H. Welling-ton Smith, baritone, and Mr. Daniel Wolf, pianist, she presented a delightful program which was much appreciated.

The hostesses of the evening were Mrs. Gudrun Löchen Drewsen and Mrs. Ernst Ohnell.

The California Chapter

On Thursday, September 19, the California Chapter and the Swedish Club of San Francisco gave a luncheon at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sigfrid Edström. Mr. Edström is vice-president of the Sverige-Amerika Stiftelse, the Foundation's co-operating society in Sweden. Among those at the luncheon were Dr. Walter Morris Hart, Dean A. O. Leuschner, Dean Charles B. Lipman, Mr. E. H. Frisell, president of the California Chapter, and Mr. Mount, vice-president of the Bank of Italy in San Francisco.

A Pamphlet on Sigrid Undset

So many inquiries about the famous Norwegian author have come to the Information Bureau of the Foundation, that we have decided to reprint the articles on Sigrid Undset by the Editor of the Review which appeared in our June and July issues. The two articles, with three portraits, make a pamphlet of twenty pages bound in stiff paper covers. It can be had upon application to the Information Bureau. A charge of fifty cents is made to cover the expense of reprinting and binding.

A Gift to the Schofield Library

Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth has presented to the Foundation's Library *Air Pioneering in the Arctic; the Two Polar Flights of Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth*. This handsome folio volume, printed in large clear type with wide margins and on the best paper obtainable, contains a wealth of beautiful and impressive pictures. The text is for the most part by Lincoln Ellsworth himself, and the book as a whole is a most distinguished tribute to one of the world's immortals.

Our Fellows and Norwegian Literature

No less than four Norwegian authors are being launched in English translations by former Fellows of the Foundation. Barent Ten Eyck, who made his début with Andreas Haukland's *The Norns Are Spinning*, has undertaken the heroic task of translating all Kinck's novels, and has made a beginning with *A Young People*. Jess H. Jackson has rendered Peter Egge's *Hansine Solstad* in English. Phillips D. Carleton has just completed Garborg's *Peace* which is one of this year's SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS. Rudolph H. Gjelsness has made a translation of Falkberget's *Lisbet af Jarnsfjeld* which has been accepted for publication by W. W. Norton. What makes this record significant is that all of these men have, during their study in Norway, been so fired with enthusiasm that they have had the courage and faith to go ahead with the arduous work of translation, and they have been able to convince others that their faith was justified.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Weavers

The Weavers is a company which has recently been organized and incorporated for the purpose of maintaining a center in New York for Norwegian arts and handicrafts. During the first week in October they had an exhibition in the Hotel Astor, in connection with the eighth annual exposition of Women's Arts and Industries.

The display of woven pictorial tapestries against the rich background of the Laurel ballroom was good and effective, and aside from these, an interesting variety of other wares caught the eye in every direction. There were cases of colorful enamel and other silverware, and we saw a replica of the handwrought silver bowl Russian émigrés presented Prince Olav as a wedding gift. The exhibit also included pewter, knives, wrought iron, ceramics, handwoven curtains, embroidered national costumes, gaily patterned sport hosiery and mittens, fringed evening shawls of many colors, and furs, including baby reindeer coats for children and little fur slippers. There were carved chairs and antique chests, bellows and candlesticks, painted wooden bowls and much besides.

The company is under the direction of Mrs. Berthea Aske Bergh, and she plans to open permanent New York quarters this month, to comprise a Norwegian tea-room, an exhibition room, and a workshop where weaving will be taught.

Growth of the Soil Filmed

Growth of the Soil by Knut Hamsun had its American premiere in film version at the Film Guild Cinema early in October. The pictures are a Norröna production, directed by Gunnar Sommerfeldt. The film was made in northern Norway, and shows much beautiful and characteristic scenery; glistening mountain tops, pine forests, rushing streams, and deep snows, all excellently photographed. The characters on the whole seemed well and convincingly cast. Isak, however, was not quite as rugged a "barge of a man" as Hamsun had pictured for us, but suggested remotely the Oberammergau Passion player type of a more spiritual quality. The film version is somewhat lacking in continuity and also in the dramatic quality of the novel.

American Teachers Study Niels Bukh's Gymnastics

Ever since Niels Bukh of Denmark and the twenty-eight men and women gym-

nasts, from his school of gymnastics at Ollerup on the island of Fünen, made a tour of the United States in 1923, embracing a large program of demonstrations at schools and elsewhere, American teachers have been greatly interested in the system of physical training which he has evolved and put into practical application so successfully. During the last four years, at each summer session of his school, there has been an enrollment of thirty-three teachers from America, the maximum number the school is able to accommodate.

The Scandinavian-American Artists' Exhibition

The Scandinavian-American Artists held their third exhibition at the Art Center during the month of October. Forty-nine painters and sculptors were represented by well over a hundred paintings, water colors, and sculptures. The show as a whole seemed colorful and of a modernistic trend.



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TRADE NOTES

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR SWEDISH PULP INDUSTRY

How the Swedish pulp and paper industry took its start, and what is now being done to create further markets for this product of the great forest areas of Sweden, is told by Hans Anstrin, the secretary of the Swedish Paper Mills Association, in an article published by the Svenska Handelsbanken of Stockholm. During the past 30 years the production of paper and cardboard has grown from an annual output of 86,000 tons to 610,000 tons. According to recent reports, 40 per cent of all the cellulose in the world comes from Sweden.

NORWEGIANS INTERESTED IN CANADA OIL

Norwegian interests headed by the Weymarn Brothers, according to the Canadian correspondent of the *Oil & Gas Journal*, are doing considerable exploration work for oil in four different sections of Alberta Province. Two years ago Paul von Weymarn left Norway for Canada and obtained the first oil concession at Fort McMurray. Recently organization was effected of a company which includes the shipowner Ole R. Thoreson and Chr. Radich.

IMPORTS SPURRED BY TARIFF AGITATION

Compared with several preceding months, U.S. imports in September rose considerably, in all probability due to the apprehension that the pro-

posed tariff regulations might become law. A total of \$377,000,000 for one month compares with \$356,000,000 for the month immediately preceding. Exports on the other hand dropped from \$403,000,000 to \$382,000,000 for the months under consideration.

NORWEGIAN ENGINEERS SOUGHT FOR CHILEAN NITRATE MINES

In a report that the well-known engineer Mr. Cappelen Smith has sent from Norway to the Guggenheim headquarters for Chilean nitrate mining, it is pointed out that the chances for Norwegian engineers finding employment in the South American republic are very good, and that eventually there will be a demand for many such experts.

NARVIK GETTING READY TO BECOME GREAT NORWEGIAN FISH EXPORT POINT

With the possibility that Russia will soon again be open to private trade enterprises, Narvik sees the possibility of becoming a fish export center of great importance. The construction of a large refrigerating plant is under consideration for handling the Lofoten catch less than twenty-four hours after the fish is brought out of the water. T. W. Dagestad, one of the leading Norwegian fish exporters, recently had a conference with the Russian representatives in Oslo in order to facilitate such business transactions as may become possible soon.

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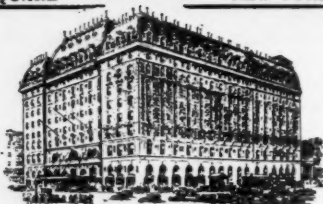
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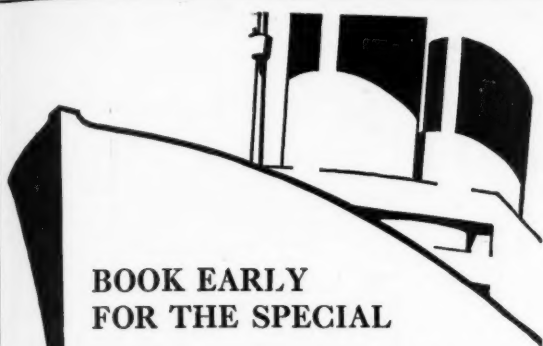
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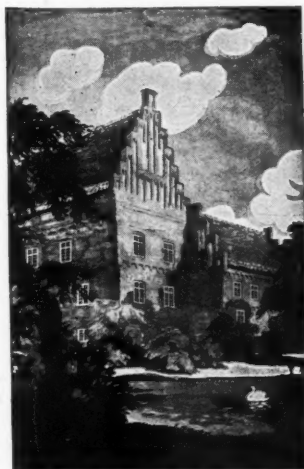
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The new and better equipped harbor at Thorshavn now gives the Faroe Islands a safe and commodious haven for the many fishermen that make it their home port. The Thorshavn harbor is not often icebound, and although it is so far to the north, the frost period rarely lasts more than a month. The Faroe Islanders themselves attended to the reconstruction of the harbor, as they are skilled watermen. Two Danish engineering firms, however, led the work.

NORWEGIANS IN SEAL HUNTING EXPEDITIONS

No less than 125 Norwegian vessels took part in seal hunting expeditions in 1928. Forty-three of these ships were steamers and 82 motor ships. The number of Greenland seals caught were 216,982, at an estimated value of 4,578,000 kroner.

SWEDEN'S MERCHANT FLEET SHOWS GROWTH

In a lecture before the General Seafaring Association of Sweden, Captain Birger Zander, of the Swedish Broström Lines, gave an interesting ac-

count of the growth of the Swedish merchant fleet. Shortly before the World War the country had 2,826 ships, aggregating 1,304,294 tons, and while at the beginning of the present year the fleet consisted of 2,503 ships there was an increased tonnage of 1,571,329 tons. The value of the fleet also increased, from 194,000,000 kronor in 1913, to 420,000,000 kronor in 1929.

NORWEGIAN STORTING SANCTIONS BERGEN-NEWCASTLE ROUTE

Much importance attaches to the coming Bergen-Newcastle route which the Norwegian Storting has sanctioned through a contract with the Bergenske Steamship Company. Foreign as well as Norwegian shipyards will be asked to bid for the construction of the Diesel motor ships for the route. Each ship is to be of about 4,500 tons and will accommodate 160 first class and at least 70 third class passengers. The voyage between Bergen and Newcastle will take 22 hours, and this close connection will be of great importance in the transportation of fresh fish to England.

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